

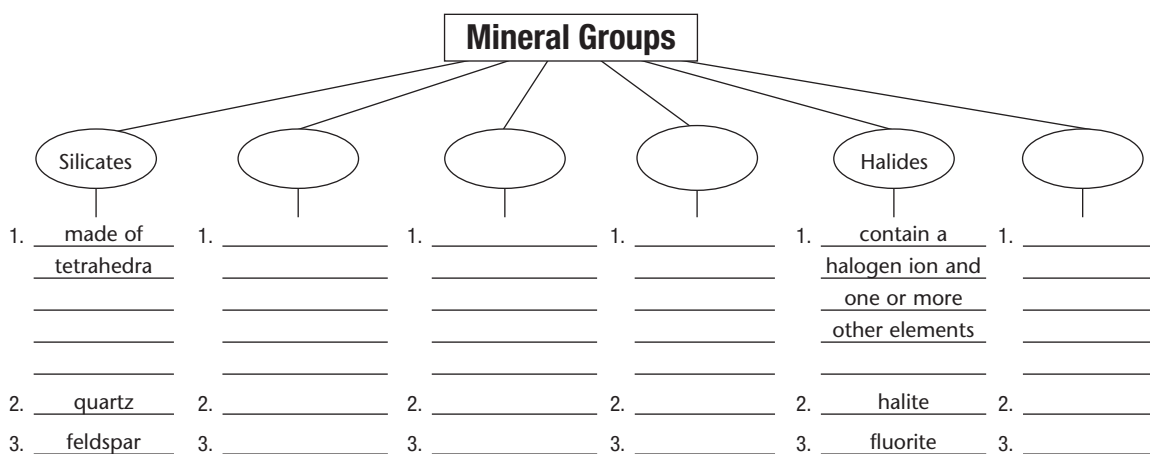
Chapter 2 Minerals

Section 2.2 Minerals**(pages 44–49)**

This section explains what minerals are and how they are formed, classified, and grouped.

Reading Strategy (page 44)

Previewing Skim the material on mineral groups. Place each group name into one of the ovals in the organizer. As you read this section, complete the organizer with characteristics and examples of each major mineral group. For more information on this Reading Strategy, see the **Reading and Study Skills** in the **Skills and Reference Handbook** at the end of your textbook.

**Minerals (page 45)**

1. 🎧 Circle the five characteristics that every mineral has.

solid liquid synthetic naturally occurring regular cleavage smooth fracture glassy fracture	definite chemical composition single-element composition crystalline structure irregular structure inorganic substance organic substance
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Chapter 2 Minerals**How Minerals Form (pages 45–46)**

Match each description with its process of mineral formation.

Description	Process of Mineral Formation
_____ 2. As molten rock cools, elements combine to form minerals.	a. hydrothermal solution
_____ 3. Existing minerals recrystallize while still solid under pressure or form new minerals when temperature changes.	b. pressure and temperature changes
_____ 4. Hot mixtures of water and dissolved substances react with existing minerals to form new minerals.	c. precipitation
_____ 5. Substances dissolved in water react to form new minerals when the water evaporates.	d. crystallization from magma

Mineral Groups (pages 47–49)

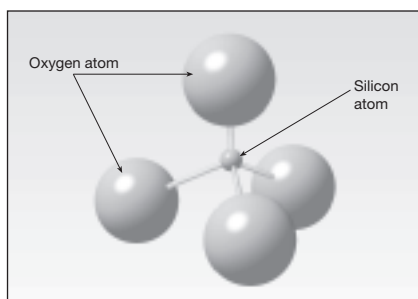
6. What property is used to classify minerals into groups such as silicates? Circle the correct answer.

structure

composition

density

7. What is the structure shown in the diagram?



8. Circle the letter of something common to all halides.
- an oxygen ion
 - a metallic element
 - a halogen ion
9. Is the following sentence true or false? Both carbonates and oxides are minerals that contain the element oxygen. _____